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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PROPOSALS for printing by subscription, "A HISTORY of the war between the Mahteehmites and Nacilbuperites," &c.

(CONTINUATION.)

BESIDES the labour in collecting materials for this history, they are afterwards to be arranged and wrought up in a style fit to meet the public eye. I am not entirely satisfied with any of the historians extant; and instead of forming my style upon them, as I once thought, I am determined to have one of my own. The two principal excellencies of all good writing are conciseness and perspicuity. If I can arrive at these, and preserve a sacred regard for truth, avoiding all low words and vulgar phrases, I shall be contented. He who is continually measuring and smoothing his periods, searching after fine figures, and studying every elegance, proves that he is not intent upon his subject.

I am sensible that posterity for whom I write will need a Glossary and Notes for the full understanding of this work; and I mean, therefore, to provide accordingly.

EXTRACTS.

"CHAP. II. *TROWNA, sometimes called POLYPUS, the confidential aid of Gen. Mahteeh, reconnoitring on foot, is caught in a wolf-trap. A consolatory epistle written to him on the occasion. Capt. CRAM offers himself, in order to strike terror into the Nacilbuperites, to catch one of their chiefs and eat him alive, in the sight of both armies. The scheme of the Mahteehmites to rob a certain bank.*"

"It was early foreseen, that without money, they could not long retain their troops in the field. Though many of them were rich, possessed very lucrative offices, and had contributed largely, yet these resources must ultimately fail. Their followers were needy and rapacious, and would adhere no longer than their hunger or their ambition could be satisfied.

"The bank did not belong to those with whom they were immediately at war; but to the *Stilaredefs*, an able, peaceable, and honorable people. This, however, was no obstacle in the way of Gen. Mahteeh and his council. They wanted the money, and must have it, if possible. The plan was deeply laid, matured, and committed for execution to a chosen and resolute band.

"The first step was to persuade and allure those who had the superintendence of the bank, to deliver it up—telling them that the Stilaredefs understood neither the management nor the use of money, and would certainly turn it to some wicked purpose—that they were outlawed, and it was a doubt whether they had a right to put a shilling into their pockets—that the Mahteehmites were a disinterested and generous race, holding offices merely for the public good, and who would improve every cent for the benefit of the great whole. By such fair speeches they hoped to prevail upon "the men in the woods." From entreaties they fell to threats, which proved alike unavailing. They and their agents flattered and blustered; one man was almost knocked down in the scuffle; but dire disappointment attended them. The bank was effectually guarded and secured. "The men in the woods," contemptuously so called by Gen. Mahteeh, defeated the whole scheme of fraud and robbery."

"The misfortune which happened to Col. Polypus of falling into the wolf-trap, was a subject of no small merriment in the camp, and of extreme mortification to himself. "Had I," he would say, "been cut in twain by a chain-shot, or had my head been blown off by a cannon ball, or had I been cleft from my crown to my buttock by a horseman's sword, I had not complained. But to be taken in that vile machine which some farmer had set to catch dogs which preyed on his sheep or thieves who stole his bacon, is beyond all human tolerance." In short he grew so dejected and melancholy, that Gen. Mahteeh directed Col. *Lick*, his private secretary, to write him a letter of consolation; which was done in the following words:

"*Dear Colonel,*

"His Excellency, observing with pain the gloom which envelopes you, has directed me to administer such comfort to you, as circumstances will admit, and the nature of your case requires.

"I pray you to consider, my friend, that all who serve in war, ought to calculate on meeting with adversity as well as prosperity, and to be prepared for either. The Roman poet, you know, says "Aut cita mors, aut victoria læta." The instrument by which you have been wounded reflects no dishonor upon you; nor would it had you fallen into a privy. You were in the discharge of your duty as much as if you had been facing the enemy in the field; and your wound covers you with as much glory as if you had been shot through the body.

"Let it solace you my dear Colonel, that you might have lost a leg, and thus gone limping all your days, even if your life had been preserved. Or if your right hand had been shot away, where then would have been your ability to pen mellifluous essays in favor of liberty, so amusing to yourself and instructive to mankind? Be entreated then to cheer up. His Excellency wishes to have a pamphlet and several addresses written for an approaching occasion. Next to himself, he believes you to be the best qualified for the work. He is pleased to say, that he knows of none who can write so much in a given time, and all with equal regard to justice, decency and truth.

"Hoping soon to salute you abroad, wearing your usual smiles, and *Je ne sai quoi* of

countenance, I am, with considerations of high respect, your fellow-soldier in arms,

"Courteous Dick."

"The above letter is not dated; probably, by reason of haste; but it must have been written soon after the accident happened, which was during the first campaign. It had a salutary effect upon Col. Polypus; for we find him immediately afterwards, drawing his sword and his pen in defence of the rights of man."

T. W.

(To be continued.)

Selected.

From the Boston Repertory.

THE political history of the United States, for a few years past, will exhibit to the world such a scene of blunders and folly as the history of governments has not often recorded. The proceedings of our administration with regard to Great-Britain, particularly what relates to the Non-Importation act, have been so strongly marked by frothy threatenings—shallow theories, and after all, tame and ridiculous retreat from the ground assumed, it seems incredible that men can longer impose on the public, by affecting to be delighted with an administration which they cannot but despise. We are far from censuring the suspension of the Non-Importation act. It is but a just penance for folly, which we predicted when the act was passed, must take place, and although it contributes to expose our government to the contempt of all nations, it is better that *justice* should be done to the real character of our administration, than that measures should be persevered in, which are impolitic, and would be distressing to ourselves.

To set the dignity and wisdom of our democratic doctrines and measures in a striking light, before we read Mr. Gallatin's late instructions to the Collectors, let us turn back to the *Government paper*, which paved the way for the adoption of the Non-Importation act.

After remarking on certain acts of British cruisers, the *National Intelligencer* said,

"That governments whose vital interests depend on a good understanding with us, nations whose colonies are entirely at our mercy, and WHOSE MANUFACTURES WE CAN ANY MOMENT PARALISE, should be thus blind to their interests, is matter of supreme astonishment to us. But to them, it cannot be surprising, if in the just promotion of our interests, against lawless violence and meditated wrongs, WE SHOULD AIM A FATAL BLOW AT THEIRS!"—"Pacific as is the disposition of America, it may be that THE STORM WILL BURST BEFORE FOREIGN NATIONS ARE AWARE OF IT. But let them recollect that THE THUNDER HAS LONG ROLLED AT A DISTANCE; that they were long since warned of the danger of awakening the Lion!" &c.

What was the consequence of all this smoke? Congress passed the Non-Importation act. Our merchants well knowing that our government was only making faces at England, that in due time they would discover the impolicy of the measure, sent out and purchased those supplies of manufactures, which the habitual consumption here required. Several of their vessels arrived a little too late—their goods were taken into custody by the proper officers. Dispatches arrive from our ministers at London—No treaty is made yet. Mr. Jefferson finds it convenient to recommend as a proof of our forbearance and good will towards England, that the Non-Importation act should be suspended. It is suspended; and to relieve our poor merchants, who alone have been a little singed by this fire of national resentment, comes the following letter from Mr. Gallatin:—

OFFICIAL.

The following letter is addressed to the Collectors of the several Custom-Houses in the United States.

Treasury-Department, Dec. 16, 1806.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that the President of the United States did yesterday approve an Act, suspending for a limited time, the act of last session prohibiting the importation of certain Goods from the dominions of Great-Britain. The act remits all penalties and forfeitures already incurred under the prohibitory act, on payment by the parties of the costs, which may have occurred. A copy of the act will be transmitted as soon as it shall have been printed.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Editor's Closet.

I observe, with some surprise, tho' I confess, with very little regret, a most illiberal attack on my editorial reputation, by a writer under the signature of "Vindex," in the *Crisis* of the 6th instant. I know not whether the article was written by Editor Mitchell himself, or by some other person; nor is it material. It is sufficient for me to know, that both the writer and publisher of such an attack, (under the pretext of refuting a charge against a foreign minister) must be actuated by the most unfriendly motives; and knowing this, I must rejoice at the opportunity that is afforded me of meeting them in the open field, divested of their hypocritical masks. If my enemy brandishes a sabre about my head, I dread him less than when I discover a stiletto concealed beneath his jacket.

Now, then, be it known to "Vindex" and his publisher, that I am ready to see them. If they are for honorable peace, be it so. If for war, let *that* also be honorable. If they wish to discuss the case of Armstrong, they will do well to keep their tempers, and refrain from calling me hard names. They can gain nothing by it; for could they even prove that I am "both ignorant and malicious," they would not thereby prove the fidelity of Armstrong. As to an "apology," it will be soon enough for me to make it, when I am convinced of my error; and as to Gen. Armstrong's "appealing to the justice of the country," let me tell Mr. Vindex that the *justice* of the country is the very thing which the General ought most to dread.

We have retailed no "idle stories" concerning the new printers at Catskill.—We have merely related a little anecdote to shew, that people who meddle with a business with which they are wholly unacquainted, are apt to make blunders. Nor have we denied that the editor of the new paper there, has "education and abilities," which qualify him for a "school-master;" but our admitting this, does not prove that he is well qualified for a printer.

A Libel Suit.

Our friend Coleman has at length been compelled to answer for one of his "false, scandalous and malicious libels," in a court of justice; but fortunately proving to the satisfaction of the jury that the "libel" was neither *false* nor *malicious*, but strictly *true*, he came off triumphant. The person who had the folly to call him before this tribunal, is an old fellow by the name of Arcularius, formerly a member of the Assembly, and lately superintendant of the Almshouse in New-York (to which place he was appointed by the democratic corporation in the room of a good man.) The charge against Arcularius was of such a nature, that his counsel, in summing up to the jury, declared, "that the plaintiff's character was thereby damned forever, and his infamy would descend upon his children after him; they would be pointed at in the street, unless it was saved by their verdict." And yet the jury (composed of men of all parties) were so hard-hearted that they could not consent to give this *saving* verdict; but gave one for the defendant.

Mr. Emmett (lately from Ireland) of cousel for the plaintiff, advanced some singular notions concerning libels; and Mr. Coleman, in a brief report of the trial, has given him a good flogging for it, with which we confess ourselves so much pleased, that we cannot withhold it from our readers. So here it is:—

"I am sorry I have not time and room to give the whole speech of this gentleman and a description of his manner with some suitable comments. He was pleased to try to make himself merry with what he affected to consider claims of privilege advanced on the other side in behalf of editors; but as no such claims were advanced, all he said on this point falls under the same predicament with those of his associate counsel. Mr. Emmett, however, is to be informed, that my privilege of writing what I think is considered equal to his of speaking what he thinks, and I shall make use of it accordingly.

This man had the assurance to tell the jury, that the attempt on the part of the defendant to justify the libel, by proving he had told no more than the truth, ought to awaken their indignation; that the ground taken by his counsel in court upon the trial, ought to be considered as making

part of the original libel, for which the suit was brought, and that in making up their verdict, they ought to add and *tot* up the whole together, and make the defendant pay the plaintiff in gold for every injurious remark thus made upon him by his counsel."—If this be law, God in Heaven preserve us from the law.—If it be common sense, I shall never heroafter presume to judge of what common sense is. I trust so monstrous a doctrine will never be heard again in a court of justice in this country. The gentleman also told the jury in the course of his speech, that "the slander which verges on the limits of truth was more injurious and betokened more malice than that which has no foundation whatever, and that in a case like that before them, it shewed the malice of an assassin;" that "the man deserved severer punishment who coupled truth and falshood together than he who has no pretence to go upon, and he was more dangerous and more detestable," he said "the story before them had been put together to wound the feelings and blast the character of the plaintiff."—As to all this I am as much disposed to be liberal in allowing a latitude to counsel at the bar as any one—but here I am compelled to say, that Mr. Emmett in imputing to me peculiar malignity in such strong terms, went further, much further, than the evidence would warrant: further than, as a man of candor, he ought to have gone. His speech, however, was far from being disagreeable to me in one point of view; for in common with every spectator in court, I perceived that he had so far exceeded all limits afforded by the evidence, and permitted his heat of temper to transport him so entirely beyond his judgment, that it must be of material disservice to his own cause. But to proceed.

He ventured to say that the counsel for the defendant never would have ventured upon the bold and impudent ground they had, if they had not calculated on finding here some political prejudices to support them, and that it was the jury whom they had thus insulted. He said (what indeed he need not have said)that the motive for undertaking to justify the libel, was, that if the verdict should be for the defendant, he might triumph out of court, and assert that the "*Jury had confirmed the truth of all he had published.*" He also introduced a pretty figure about a savage and his poisoned dart, and after that another about a serpent with a slimsy trail, accompanied and set off with declamatory tones and vehement gesticulation, and if they can be of any service in recommending him as a man of eloquence, whose great object it is (as he observed of editors) to increase his business and earn his bread, he is welcome to all the benefits of it. After torturing his invention for an hour, with much writhing and twisting of body, and convulsions of the whole frame, to convince the jury that the defendant had published a *false and malicious libel*, in the face of all the evidence before the court, he sat down seemingly exhausted with a useless waste of animal spirits, but without having acquired much credit for either his fairness or his good sense, and certainly without having added any thing to his character as a gentleman."

British Gold.

Duane, who is complete master of the arts of able editors, has taken unwearied pains to prove that the present disturbances at the westward are caused by British gold. After torturing every fact, however, that has fallen in his way, to make it bend to his purpose, he has met with very little success. But he is not thus to be discouraged. We expect that he will soon be able to shew, notwithstanding appearances are at present so much against him, that every movement of Col. Burr—every act of treason or conspiracy that has taken place in the western world, has been excited by that root of all evil, British gold. Let no incredulous mortal doubt this, because the muskets found on board of Burr's boats, are *new and of French manufacture.* This very fact can be brought in as material testimony, to prove, that the British are at the bottom of the whole affair: We cannot tell exactly how; but we shall see, when the next Aurora arrives.——The case of Judge Sebastian, it must be confessed, will be more difficut to manage. This will stagger the belief of almost every one—even Mr. Duane himself. But let us not despair. It is true Judge Sebastian has received his pension (bribe) directly from the *Spanish government*:—two thousand dollars per annum, in *Spanish gold.* How the British could have had any thing to do in this matter, nobody can tell; but we trust it will all be satisfactorily made out in the Aurora.

It is mentioned in the Aurora, with how much truth we cannot say, that Burr's last draughts, received in Philadelphia, were endorsed by five of the grand jurors who held an inquest over his treason.

Burr is said to be very popular in Kentucky. He is considered there as a persecuted man. A public dinner was given him after his discharge by the grand jury, and the ladies invited him to a ball.

It was proved before the grand jury, that a correspondence took place between Mr. Burr and Mr. Jefferson, fourteen months ago, relative to the present expedition.

Facts, from the Aurora.

General Wilkinson did apply to the acting governor of the Mississippi territory for 500 militia.

Mr. Meade required to know for what purpose—no answer was given for several days.

A considerable assemblage of the militia officers at the seat of government being consulted; it appears that three bodies of *Choctaw Indians* had been tampered with, and were *painted for war*—that one body of them had already crossed the U. S. line and destroyed the plantation, and carried off the farming utensils of Maj. Woodbridge.

Considering that the proximity of Fort Adams, rendered it necessary not to leave that part of the country open to the assaults of conspirators, they advised Mr. Meade not to comply with the request.

Other reasons, which we chose not to notice, were also assigned, of a very *valid* nature; but which prove the fidelity of the citizens to their country.

It seems as if *congress* really *slept over their duty*---or that the miserable and pitiful artifices of a certain *intriguer at the seat of government* had been employed to distract the public councils, in order to favor conspirators. It is our solemn opinion that such is the *fact.* It is really time that congress should exhibit some activity in repressing conspiracy and intriguers.

A Philadelphia paper states, that "Capt. Lewis and the *squaws* of his party have arrived at Washington."

"THE TOWN,"—A LITERARY PAPER,

Was commenced in New-York, on the 1st inst. by J. Osborne. It is to be published thrice a week—price 6 pence a number.

The Danbury Democratic paper, is..... *dead again!*

Extract from a Letter.

"You will see from the Albany papers, that the battle begins to thicken. A writer in the *Albany Register*, who calls himself (very absurdly, in my opinion) JUNIUS, has attacked PUBLIUS. Junius, in his turn, is attacked by BRUTUS; and so the matter goes round.

"The performance of Junius, so far as has yet appeared, is reckoned extremely silly; and to discover, with a little cunning, an entire want of judgment and taste in composition. He suffers exceedingly, in these respects, by a comparison with the accurate and luminous pieces of Publius. The writer is not publicly known; but some conjecture him to be *Polybius*, all the way at the city of New-York; some that he is *Valerius*, whom you may remember began to write against the merchants' bank, and never finished his argument; while others incline to believe, that he is a young man who is no more than *pinfeathered.*

"The numbers of Publius are daily acquiring notice, and making a deeper impression. They are republished by the editors of those papers, who are capable of distinguishing the scribbles of the day, from judicious, well digested, and elegant writings."

Hudson Academy.

The following rules have been adopted by the Trustees of the Hudson Academy, for the regulation of the Schools, &c.

First Class—at Two Dollars per quarter—Reading and Spelling.

Second Class—at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents—the above mentioned branches, and Writing.

Third Class—at Three Dollars—all the above, with the addition of English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography.

Fourth Class—at Four Dollars—such of the foregoing as are required, and the Languages, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Logic, &c.

The schools are kept five and an half days in each week—and twelve weeks are considered as a quarter. A vacation of two weeks and a public exhibition is allowed, semi-annually. Examinations take place quarterly.

Political.

From the Albany Gazette.

A FREQUENT reference to the public speeches of our two first Presidents, either as a study or an appeal, would not be unworthy of, or useless to, our most intelligent citizens. Models of a manly style, they would be found to contain in their occasional views of our public affairs and interests, a pretty complete system of national policy. They shew us how incessantly the means of public defence, the maintenance of our neutrality, the protection of our commerce, the preservation of internal tranquillity, the pacification of the Indian tribes, the amelioration of the militia system, the improvement of the judicial establishment, and the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, occupied the attention and care of those eminent statesmen. The five last years of Washington's administration were distinguished by a series of embarrassments and efforts. He had to contend against the hostile aggressions of one foreign nation, the daring intrigues of another, an obstinate Indian war, a formidable insurrection, and the machinations of an aspiring party, with all their machinery of clubs and of popular delusion. The maintenance of a strict neutrality, amidst a general war, was an object near his heart.

"In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate," (says the President in 1793) "I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to treaties, and assert the privileges of the United States: These are reduced to a system to be communicated to congress." But in the pressing exigency he boldly proclaimed our neutrality, and took upon himself the responsibility of a measure equally decisive and prudent. But while recommending to the congress measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, he forebore not to press upon them "the necessity of placing us in a condition of *complete defence*, and of exacting from other nations the fulfilment of their duties towards us." He tells them, that "the United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of other nations abounds:" That "there is a rank due to the United States, which will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness:" That "if we desired to avoid insult, *we must be able to repel it:* that if we desired to secure PEACE, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for WAR:" That "among other precautions in addition to the supplies of arms and military stores in our magazines and arsenals could not with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus *in the moment of public danger*." While he thus uniformly supports his advice and solicitations, by sage maxims of political philosophy, he reminds congress of the propriety of further provisions for the reduction of the national debt; suggests that "the productiveness of the public revenues was not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects of expense;" that "auxiliary provisions would be necessary;" and assures himself that "our citizens could not but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to these contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens."

In the following year we see the father of his country engaged in protecting the constitution, laws and government of the United States against the attacks of armed insurgents, incited to rebellion by unprincipled intriguers. Having succeeded in suppressing it, by uniting every conciliatory effort with measures of the most decisive vigor, his communication to congress, on that subject, is itself a picture characterized by dignity of expression, lucidness of detail, and a peculiar energy of patriotic feeling. Conscious of duty faithfully performed, he presents himself before congress, and demands their approbation and support.

The important session of 1796 was introduced by an extensive view of the situation of the United States, their foreign relations, their internal concerns, and the measures and transactions of the preceding recess, relative to the Indian frontier, the execution of the British and Spanish treaties, the relief of American seamen, and the negociations with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. The speech, after precise and satisfactory statements on these several topics, proceeds to unfold some other views of public policy, and heightens their impression by suggesting certain principles of primary importance, and supporting certain definite propositions by the most forcible reasonings. Instead of dealing in vague hints, and affecting unintelligible circumlocution on the most interesting subjects, this wise man introduces the all-important subject of *commercial protection*, with a political axiom which ought to be engraven deeply on the mind and memory of every American citizen. "TO AN ACTIVE EXTERNAL COMMERCE THE PROTECTION OF A NAVAL FORCE IS INDISPENSABLE." "This," says the President, "is manifested, with regard to wars, in which the state is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. *To secure respect a neutral flag requires a naval force* ORGANIZED *and* READY to vindicate it from insult and aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may first or last have no other option. These considerations invite the United States to look to the means and set about the gradual creation of a NAVY." He advises the congress therefore "to begin without delay to provide for and lay up the materials for building and equipping SHIPS of WAR, and to proceed in the work by degrees in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience, so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present."

Such is the explicit and manly style of energy with which President Washington proposes his measures and enforces his reasons—such the spirit of system with which he generalises his ideas—such the forecast with which he looks at future times—such the decision of mind, with which he states and simplifies subjects of the most delicate and complicated interest.—We see here no ambiguity or clouded meanings, no mental reservations, no evasion of acknowledged duty, no shrinking from responsibility.

At the period preceding this speech, the French Republic had authorised and practised depredations on our commerce, and in other respects evinced hostility, as other powers still do. After stating these injuries, and assuring congress of his wishes and his efforts to maintain harmony with France, the Chief Magistrate does not neglect the still more solemn assurance expected from his station and his dignity, that in pursuing the course of moderation, he *should not forget what was due to the character of our government and nation, or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self respect and fortitude of his countrymen.*" Having given the legislature this pledge of his pacific and his courageous character, he refers them to a special communication, for that body of information on which they could act with full light and confidence.

The commencement of President Adams' administration was marked by events calculated to intimidate weak minds, but to invigorate and give new activity to such a mind as his. Commercial hostility had encreased, our pacific overtures had been received with insult, our negociator had been driven from the presence of the French government, while a recalled and disgraced minister was honored and caressed by them *in contempt of our sovereignty.* Still an armed force was not then, as now, within our own territory; nor had a foreign minister bearded our President, and set him at defiance. At the opening of the extraordinary session of May 1797, after a succinct and clear narrative of these transactions, and an undisguised expression of those sentiments which every patriotic heart must feel on such an occasion; after expressing a noble indignation at the attempts of the French government to trample on and dishonor us; The President while he contemplated even another and more solemn attempt at negociation; suggested with earnestness to Congress, that "while we were endeavoring by amicable negociation to adjust our differences with France, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it his *indispensible duty,* to recommend to their consideration *effectual measures of defence;* that the commerce of the United States had become an interesting object of attention, whether considered in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation;" that "a naval establishment must occur to every man who considered the injuries committed on our commerce and the description of vessels by which these abuses had been practised;" that "*a naval power, next to the militia, was the natural defence of the United States;*" and that "besides the protection of our commerce on

the seas, *it was highly necessary to protect it at home*, where it was collected in our most important ports."

This able and eloquent speech of May, 1797, devoted in the main to the subject of public defence and the national honor, but full of political instruction, presents, throughout, the image of a strong and elastic mind, laboring under a foreign pressure, but rising with the pressure and the labor.

At the opening of the winter session of 1797-98, another embassy had been dispatched, and the envoys had arrived in France. In this situation of affairs, as no important event had occurred, though the maratime depredations of France were still continued the President had little to suggest on the topic of chief interest, but to place former reasonings in new lights, to renew and enforce his solicitations for an honorable system of defence, and to refer to arguments and principles before so luminously displayed. This urgency on the subject of naval and military preparation was rendered peculiarly pertinent and expedient, by the efforts of a formidable opposition, who having no system of their own, unless a negation of all active measures could be called a system, contended against such preparations in every stage. Far from considering a pending negociation, and much less the mere sending of envoys, as a reason for relaxation, the President renews the suggestion, that "nothing in the mean time would contribute so much to the preservation of peace, or the attainment of justice, as a manifestation of that energy, of which, on many former occasions, the people of the United States had given such memorable proofs, and the exertion of those resources for national defence, which a benificent providence had kindly placed within their power."

It is not the purpose of the writer, in attempting these sketches of former speeches, to make prolix extracts; but hoping that nothing from such rich sources will be received as trespasses on patience or propriety, he cannot resist the temptation of quoting one other passage from this interesting address. He fondly hopes that neither the eloquence nor wisdom of former times will be considered obsolete in times like these, times of equal peril abroad, and far more weakness, corruption and political wretchedness at home. Truly the wisdom and eloquence that are past are all we have left to guide us: They are the star in the horizon: It is distant; but, heaven be praised! it is not yet dim.

"Whatever," continues the President, "may be the issue of our negociations with France, I hold it most certain that permanent tranquility and order will not soon be obtained. The state of society has been so long disturbed, the sense of moral and religious obligations so much weakened, public faith and national honor has been so impaired, respect to treaties has been so diminished, and the law of nations has lost so much of its force, while pride, ambition, avarice and violence have been so long unrestrained; there remains no reasonable ground on which to raise an expectation, that commerce without protection, will not be plundered. The commerce of the United States is essential, if not to their existence at least to their comfort, their growth, prosperity and happiness. The genius, character and habits of the people are highly commercial: their cities have been formed and exist upon commerce: our agriculture, fisheries, arts and manufactures are connected with and depend upon it. In short, commerce has made this country what it is, and it cannot be destroyed or neglected, without involving the people in poverty and distress; great numbers are directly and solely supported by navigation: The faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial and seafaring no less than of the other citizens. Under this view of our affairs, I should hold myself guilty of a neglect of duty, if I forebore to recommend, that we should make every exertion to protect our commerce and to place our country in a suitable posture of defence as the only sure means of preserving both."

By the failure of the second negociation for peace, with circumstances of ignominy which all remember, the United States and France were necessarily, tho' indirectly, at war: in the succeeding speech it was so considered. The United States had already experienced the sudden and decisive advantage of those naval preparations, which the genius of the President and the spirit of the country had brought into action. With views of still more efficient resistance and of future permanent service, the propriety of augmenting the establishment and laying a foundation for larger ships was, in this speech, naturally and strongly enforced.

PUBLIUS.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 22.

Mr. Clinton, of N. York, presented several petitions from the inhabitants of New-York, praying that the city may be adequately fortified.

[*Note.* These petitions were alike, being signed only by different petitioners.]

Mr. Clinton moved that they be printed. On dividing the house the motion was lost.

Mr. Thomas, of New-York, called for the reading of the petitions. As the house had decided that they should not be printed, it was proper the members should hear them read. This motion was carried.

The clerk had read a few sentences only, when Mr. Thomas called for order. There was so much noise and disturbance in the house, he could not hear the clerk read. The speaker having restored order, the clerk finished the reading of the petitions.

Mr. Varnum of Massachusetts, rose to inquire by whom the petitions were signed, whether by the corporation of New-York, or by individuals.

The speaker replied that they were signed by individuals only.

Mr. Varnum then moved that the petitions be printed, in order that the public might know who were the persons that had signed the petitions.

The speaker observed that a motion for printing the petitions was not in order, as the house had already decided that question. It might however be done if a motion to reconsider that vote should be made and carried.

Mr. Varnum then moved to reconsider the vote already passed. It being carried, ayes 53, noes 43, Mr. Varnum then renewed his motion for printing, which was seconded by Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, who remarked that he understood the motion to be that the names of all the signers be printed.

Mr. Smilie, of Pennsylvania, believed that such a thing had never been done before.

Mr. Dana, of Connecticut, called for a division of the question.

Mr. Crowninshield inquired if the signers were numerous. If they were, the printing would be expensive.

The speaker replied that they were very numerous.

Mr. Smilie thought if the house agreed to print the names the precedent would be very inconvenient.

Mr. Bidwell, of Massachusetts, expressed his opinion in favor of printing.

Mr. Dana objected to printing the names. The object of the memorial is of general importance, and if the facts stated are true and the arguments solid, it makes no difference whether there are few or many petitioners.

Mr. Quincy concurred in sentiment with the gentleman from Connecticut. If therefore the original motion included the names, he would wish not to be understood as seconding it. He would withdraw.

Mr. Elliot, of Vermont, hoped the names would be printed. He wished that the name of every man in the union, who is willing to defend his country in this alarming crisis, could be printed. He wished that the yeas and nays on the question of defence could be taken throughout the seventeen states.

Mr. Gregg, of Pennsylvania. According to the motion of the gentleman from Vermont, every man's name in the union must be printed, as all are willing and ready to defend their country when necessary.—(Here Mr. Elliot spoke, I do not move that.) He had no objection but the expense, tho' it was contrary to the usual mode of doing business.

Mr. Thomas was against printing the names. Few of the subscribers were known to any members of the house.

The speaker rose to state the question, when Mr. Alston, of N. C. began to speak. The speaker said he would state the question if the gentleman from North-Carolina would permit him. He understood the motion to be, that the petition, with the names of the subscribers, be printed.

Mr. Alston understood the question differently from the speaker. He concurred in sentiment with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) in the impropriety of printing.

Mr. Smilie understood the motion to be, that the petition be printed without the names, and that the amendment proposed was to print the names also.

The speaker declared himself willing to be corrected if he had mistaken the motion.

Mr. Varnum said he moved for the print-

ing of the petitions generally. That motion would not comprehend the names. This was his view of the subject.

Mr. Quincy understood his colleague otherwise. He (Mr. V.) had certainly said that he wished the petitions printed in order that the public might know who had signed them.

Mr. D. R. Williams inquired if the motion to print the names was withdrawn. If it was, he would renew it. He wished all the information on the subject he could obtain, and for that reason he wished the names of the petitioners published. The printing of the petition could furnish no new information, for it had been already printed all over the continent before it was presented to congress. This Mr. D. R. W. thought very unfair and indecorous in the petitioners. He concluded by moving that the motion be amended so as to comprehend the printing of the names.

Mr. Varnum agreed that his colleague (Mr. Quincy) had correctly stated his observations. He had indeed expressed a wish that it might be known who were the petitioners.

Mr. Dana was opposed to printing the names, but was solicitous that the petition might be printed. It would be convenient for the members to have it on their desks to refer to. Mr. D. conceived that the petitioners did not deserve the imputation of the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. D. R. Williams.) The petitions had been distributed in all the wards of New-York for signers, and the publication of them could not be prevented.

The question being taken on the amendment offered by Mr. D. R. Williams, to print the names of the petitioners, it was lost—ayes 11. The question was then taken on the motion to print the petitions, which was also lost—ayes 46, noes 60.

CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES.

On the 23rd December, Mr. Elliot introduced the resolutions promised in his late speech, and moved to have them referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Motion lost. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Navy. On the 26th December, Mr. Newton offered a resolution for requesting the President to lay before the house an account of the number and state of the frigates, &c. Carried 43 to 34.

Splendid Talents. The following extract from a journal of the proceedings of the house of representatives, on receiving the bill for the suspension of the Non-Importation act, from the senate, with an amendment, giving the President discretionary power to suspend the act until December, will shew any man who can hold up his head and read it, the enlightened state of the American Legislature.—*Repertory.*

Mr. Smilie. *I find that I understood the amendment of the senate perfectly right.* It is, in my opinion, one of the simplest things of any subject that was ever considered. It is a mere simple proposition, whether we will vest the President with power to suspend this act from the 1st of July to the 2nd Monday in December next. For my part I *will* be against the motion. In my opinion *no* legislature ought *never* to legislate on any subject, till it knows that legislation is necessary. There is time enough hereafter to take up this subject should there be any necessity for it. We *will* have probably further information before we rise, and we *will* then be able to legislate better on the subject. *I really don't know what the senate mean by this amendment.* It is to me a very strange thing.

Hudson, *January* 13.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Tiffin, to the Secretary of War, dated

December 14, 1806.

"I have this night received yours of the 26th of November, directing that 150 or 200 volunteer militia may be immediately raised under the authority of the U. S. to take post at Marietta, for the express purpose of preventing the flotilla from moving from the Muskingum river, which is believed to have been built with hostile views, and observing that the troops so raised shall while in service receive the pay and rations allowed by law.

"The same mail that brought yours brought me also a communication from Judge Meigs of Marietta, informing me that in obedience to my instructions sent to him by virtue of a law of our state, passed about a week ago, (an account of which I enclosed to the President) a detachment of our militia on the night of the 10th instant, seized ten of the batteaux as they were descending the Muskingum river, and that four more remain on the stocks unfinished, which will be also arrested. These batteaux were 40 feet long, very wide, covered and constructed to carry one company of men each. 100 barrels of provisions were on board those seized, and 100 more not got on board. It appears notice had been sent on of my orders being issued, by some spy or other, and they were hurrying off; but they are happily secured. Comfort Tyler (styled by his men col. Tyler) was lying with a number of fast rowing boats, at Blennerhaxett's Island, and my informant adds with a number of men (fifty were counted) armed indiscriminately with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. waiting for the Muskingum flotilla to join them, in order to descend the river—that they were alarmed upon hearing of the militia being in motion, and had centinels placed, and lanthorns burning at different parts of the Island—that Blennerhaxet and Tyler have pushed down the river, and left the boats to follow them, upon hearing of those on the Muskingum being seized.

"In this state of things I have thought it best, which I hope will meet with your approbation, to send off an express this night to Marietta, and another to Cincinnati. At Marietta I have appointed, by virtue of your letter, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and directed to be raised a company of 60 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, to guard the flotilla arrested, and guard the river Ohio; and arrest any boats or armaments which may come down. At Cincinnati I have directed to be raised 2 companies, each consisting of 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and 60 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians. These troops will be under arms in one day after my expresses arrive. I have at Cincinnati ordered two pieces of artillery to be planted on the bank of the river—to keep spies every ten miles up the river to give notice of the approach of the boats—to throw a bridge of boats across the river, and not to suffer a boat to pass unexamined, or sink every one which shall attempt forcibly to pass.

"I believe the Muskingum flotilla and Comfort Tyler's flotilla were the whole of the boats prepared for this secret expedition, and that they were to take troops on board below our state, and depended on these boats and provisions, &c. to enable them to prosecute the enterprise. We have therefore completely frustrated their intentions. The Muskingum flotilla is secured, and I have no doubt but that I shall soon give you a good account of Tyler's."

Extract of a letter from R. J. Meigs, Esq. dated Marietta, Dec. 17.

"The Governor of Ohio having commissioned me to carry into effect a law of the state, passed the 6th inst. entitled "An act to prevent certain acts hostile to the peace and tranquillity of the U. S. within the jurisdiction of this state," I have on the 9th, by a detachment of the militia, seized fifteen batteaux and about two hundred barrels of provisions prepared on the Muskingum river (by Harmer Blennerhaxet, a colleague of Col. Burr) for a military expedition against the dominions of Spain, and for other purposes. I issued a warrant for the apprehension of Blennerhaxet, who resided thirteen miles below this, and without the jurisdiction of this state. He fled immediately upon hearing of the seizure of the boats, in the night, with Comfort Tyler and about fifty men, in fast-rowing boats. He is pursued by land in order to head him, at some point on the Ohio. Tyler's flotilla passed this in the night. Had not the mail failed us from Washington for a whole trip, we should have received the President's proclamation in time to have seized Blennerhaxet, Tyler, and his whole party.

"The batteaux prepared and preparing on the Ohio, at different places, for a length of 600 miles, are all of the same model, and will carry from 40 to 60 men, and are calculated to ascend shallow rivers.

"Capt. Stoddert, with the U. S. troops, have just left this place; the ice retards his progress."

The papers by the last mail do not furnish a single interesting article of news excepting the following:—

Re-Capture of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Gilbert Deblois, of Boston, passenger in the schooner Adela, from Cayenne, informs, that he left the port of Monte Viedo, in the river Plate, on the 25th Oct. last, at 12 o'clock at night, in a small French privateer sch'r, called the L'Oiseau,

capt. Bidois, (the only vessel that had, or would have liberty to depart the port for some months,) and has handed us the following intelligence relative to South America: "On the 27th June last, the capital of La Plata, the city of Buenos Ayres, was taken by an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Sir Home Popham and Maj. General C. Beresford, consisting of about 1600 choice troops, and without any loss, and a generous capitulation, they kept possession of the city until the 12th August following, when the said Beresford was attacked and taken by an expedition of 2000 men, undertaken from Monte Video by a French gentleman by the name of Linier, (formerly a naval officer,) who was accompanied by a number of the first merchants in Monte Video, and about 70 French gentleman, as volunteers; the battle was fought and disputed with great obstinacy by the British, but, headed by an intrepid officer, the Spaniards bore down all opposition. The loss of the British in killed, wounded, and massacred, after they had surrendered, was by the best accounts stated to be 420 men, and the Spaniards about 260, in killed and wounded, but almost 7-8ths of their wounded expired of their wounds, owing (as they say) to the British using *poisoned balls*; but a well informed French officer, who shared their dangers, told Mr. D. it was not the venomous balls of their enemies, but the ignorance and unskilfulness of their own friends, improperly styled surgeons, that killed the Spaniards. The Spaniards re-took their capital by storm, and made prisoners nearly 1200 English; but a serious dispute had taken place between General Beresford and General Lenier, the English General insisting, and saying, that a capitulation was made and signed while the white flag was flying upon the fortress, and which the Spanish Commander absolutely denies; however, the prisoners were sent away a distance of 3 or 400 miles into the country, and it was reported that General Beresford and his officers were coming to Monte Video, to be sent to Europe, but it was afterwards thought more proper to order them to *Cordovir*, only about 350 leagues, or 1050 miles, from Buenos Ayres. The common soldiers composing the expedition from Monte Video, robbed and plundered every English abode at Buenos Ayres, and also every Spanish house wherein an Englishman was seen to enter, or reside: they also put into prison, among many others, Mr. Wm. P. White, (formerly of Boston,) Mr. Maloe, a Mr. Jackson, a Mr. Mark Riley, and a Mr. Haselback. The former (Mr. White) was induced to receive an office, such as a Prize-Agent, under the English government, for which he was recompensed by being put into close confinement 2 months, and part of that time incommunicable, and, with the British officers, was obliged to take a journey into the interior. No stranger whatever permitted to go up to Buenos Ayres, as they mean, without exception, to exclude all from thence, especially Americans.

The British, upon their becoming masters of Buenos Ayres, found only 1,200,000 dollars of public property, (although there were six times that amount in the place) which they sent, with dispatches, to England, in the frigate Narcissus. They had collected considerable copper and quicksilver, but as it was taken on board the transports, they got only the money off. Sir Home Popham was in Buenos Ayres when it was re-taken, and with great difficulty effected his escape in a boat to his ships; after which, with the exception of one gun brig left cruizing between the Colonia and Buenos Ayres, he brought his squadron (consisting of his own ship, the Diadem of 64 guns, Capt. King; Raisonable 64, Capt. Rowley; Diomede 50 Capt. Philips; one frigate, two sloops of war, and several armed transports) down the river, and anchored in full view of the harbor of Monte Video. Some days he would have every ship under weigh; at other times only one or two of easy draught of water, who would stand in so close, that the very inhabitants could discern the buttons on the officers' uniforms. Sir Home had sent into Monte Video upwards of thirty flags of truce, demanding Gen. Beresford and his troops, a supply of provisions, and some medicines for his sick and wounded.—The Governor, tired of such business, generously sent Sir Home Popham a supply of fresh provisions, and twenty-three English seamen, who were brought into Monte Video a few months previous, in an English Guineaman—and saying, that he should not respect any more flags of truce from that time. Sir Home Popham answered the governor's civility, by accepting the fresh supply of provisions, and receiving the twenty-three seamen; but, contrary to the etiquette observed in time of war about exchange of prisoners, he refused to deliver up the like number of Spaniards, which he might very easily have done, as he had more than ninety in his possession, which were taken from a small town on the south entrance of the river.

Several skirmishes had taken place between the English vessels and Spanish gunboats and forts; and almost every day they saluted Monte Video with 12 and 18lb. shot—which, to those people who were peaceably attending to their business, and especially the ladies, who, by their religion, were obliged to attend mass every day, was extremely ungenteel and inconvenient—for a few days previous to Mr. D's departure, an English brig sent a number heavy shot into and over the city, some of which had the audacity to tear away the S. E. corner of St. Felippe's Church: however, not many lives were lost, or much damage done.

On the 12th July last, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port of Monte Video, and continued with more than usual rigor when Mr. D. sailed. The reasons assigned were—1st. that they were going to fit out an expedition to retake Buenos Ayres:—when that was accomplished, the 2d was, that they were going to expedite four vessels with dispatches for Spain;—when that was done, and four dispatch vessels by uncommon good luck had escaped clear of the blockading squadron in the river, the Governor's last objection to taking off the embargo, was, that the British squadron were starving for the want of provisions, which every body knew to the contrary, as the Raisonable, a man of war, had been dispatched to, and arrived from, Rio Janeiro, with so much of a supply as to be obliged to caulk in her lower tier of gun ports.

It was reported before Mr. D. sailed, that Sir Home Popham had received a reinforcement of 3500 men from the Cape of Good Hope, which he believes to be true, as he himself counted 35 sail at anchor 5 miles below Montevedo, between Point Carrettas and the island of Flores, the same evening he sailed: and it was known that 18 sail more had arrived off Maldonado, a city at the N. entrance of Rio Plata; as the governor of Monte Video, had, the 23d October, received a letter from the commandant at Malo, who wrote to that effect. If this force has arrived, Sir Home will undoubtedly attack Monte Video: but whether he will be able to take possession, even with 5000 men, is very uncertain, as the Spaniards have nearly 10,000, and in high spirits.—Among the 35 sail at anchor off Florest island, some were Spanish, some Portuguese, and some Americans detained, or captured. Sir Home Popham, about the 29th September, sent in a flag of truce to the governor of Monte Video, declaring the port in a state of blockade; but also mentioned, that all neutrals might have leave to pass his squadron, provided they did it in 7 days, and in ballast only—after that he would keep up a rigorous blockade. This extraordinary determination was notified to all neutrals by the governor.—[*N.Y.Gaz.*

☞ *POSTSCRIPT.*

Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman obliged us with a late New-York paper, containing the following interesting article:—

CHARLESTON, S. C Dec. 22.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Hamburgh ships Joanna, Heinrick, and Gertrude, from that city.—Capt. Wittern, of the former ship, left the city on the first day of November. He gives us the details of the operations of the Grand Armies up to that period. The battle of the 14th of October, of which we have already given the French account, was the last one which had been fought when he sailed.—The statement of that battle, as detailed by captain W. differs materially from what has been published. The French army is stated to have consisted of 250,000 men; the Prussian army of 150,000. The battle was considered as one of the most bloody and obstinately contested which has been fought since the commencement of Bonaparte's career. For a long time the victory was doubtful: The right and left wings of the French army were repulsed with great loss by the Prussian cavalry; but the battle was ultimately won by the superior numbers of the French infantry. A fresh body of 11,000 men, commanded by Marshal Ney, who came up in the middle of the action, decided the fate of the day. They penetrated the centre of the Prussian line in the form of a wedge, and succeeded in breaking it, and routing the army.—The loss in killed and wounded is considered to have been equal on each side. Two French Generals fell in the action. The Duke of Brunswick lost an eye in the action, but none of the Prussian generals were killed, as stated in the Fr. account. Prince Louis Ferdinand was killed in a previous engagement.

The Prussian troops are stated to have fought with a courage bordering on desperation but they were overpowered by superior force. Notwithstanding this defeat, however the Prussian forces had again rallied, and another battle was shortly expected. The Prussian army was collecting at and in the vicinity of the impregnable fortress of Magdeburg. An army of reserve of 80,000 men was also in readiness to meet the enemy. Two Russian armies, one of 80,000 men and another of 50,000, were approaching by forced marches, the scene of action; they had arrived in Prussian Poland. Bonaparte had arrived at Potzdam, within a few miles of Berlin. All the treasures, military stores, &c. had been removed from that city.

Wreath.

Communicated for the BALANCE.

A HYMN,

FOR CHRISTMAS.

1

REMOTE from the town, while the vigilant train
Of shepherds were guarding their flocks on the plain,
When night on the world her dark mantle had spread,
An angel descended, and smote them with dread.

CHORUS.

In brightness of glory he shone out confest,
And thus to the shepherds his message address'd:

2

"Ah! why so affrighted? Dear shepherds, arise,
"An angel is sent with glad news from the skies,
"Such tidings as never were publish'd before;
"Let angels admire, and let mortals adore!

CHORUS.

"This day on the world, is a Saviour bestow'd,
"A friend to mankind, who restores them to God.

3

"The power that created the earth and the sky,
"Now lodg'd in a manger full lowly doth lie;
"Depart from your flocks, and let this be the sign,
"The infant thus found, is the infant divine."

CHORUS,

He spoke; and around him appear'd a bright throng,
And this was the chorus that burden'd their song:

4

"All praise to the God who is ruler supreme!
"Join, mortals, with us in so joyous a theme:
"Henceforward the discord of nations shall cease,
"And man shall be blest with a kingdom of peace!

CHORUS.

"Good will from above to his race we proclaim,
"And man is restor'd to his Maker again!"

5

Then back to the regions more bright than the sun,
The angels return'd when their errand was done;
The shepherds rejoic'd at the news from the skies,
Acknowledg'd the wonders reveal'd to their eyes;

CHORUS.

And quitting their sheep, soon they hasten'd away
To the babe in the manger, who slumb'ring lay:

6

Adoring they saw in a lodging so mean,
The child and the mother with aspect serene;
And bending full low at so awful a shrine,
They honor'd and worshipp'd the infant divine;

CHORUS.

Then publish'd, rejoicing, the wonderful plan,
hat God had come down to recover lost man.

GLEANINGS

FOR THE BALANCE.

The following concise, tho' striking and correct picture of MAN, is copied from a publication in the *Crisis*, entitled, "Reflections, excited by the season":—

"Man the seraph—man the worm,
Man, of dust—of glory born,
Man immortal—man the beast,
Angel's guest—the reptile's feast,
Man, the lord of all below—
Man, the mite can overthrow,
Man infernal—man divine,
Heir of hell—of bliss sublime,
Man, inspired by God's own breath—
Man, the constant prey of Death!"

The Address of the carrier of the New-York Weekly Inspector, is in Dr. Caustic's most pungent style. To use his own words—

'Tis like the dish call'd *pepper-pot*,
That's pepper'd pretty piping hot;
Yes, hot as best Cayenne can make it,
But, Doctor says that you *must* take it!

We select the following passages, as a specimen:—

It seems, in eighteen hundred seven,
That every rascal under heaven,
With Bonaparte must have join'd
To forge the chains of poor mankind.
Even in America his imps,
Who, for a penny-worth of shrimps
Their souls would barter at a bargain,
By which they'd make two half pence clear gain,
Although our happy land we toast,
In land so happy rule the roast!
Though war is rushing like a flood
To 'whelm America in blood,
Our sluggish rulers, so abhorrent,
To take a step to stem the torrent,
Now place reliance in civility,
And inoffensive imbecility;
And now Great-Britain is defied,
Without a sea-port fortified!!!

When Bonaparte shall take occasion,
To visit us with dire invasion,
His troops will not, I tell you now,
Be headed by a sleepy Howe.
Brag, if you please, but I'll be shot
If you'll *Burgoyne* a Bernadott';
You'll find, too late, to mend your follies
That Argereau is not Cornwallis;
He'll not stand still, while you surround him,
And let you, like a stray pig, pound him.
You'll find a desperate, blood nurs'd band,
Will spread, like locusts, o'er the land;
And Europe's vilest renegadoes,
As fierce as tropical tornadoes,
Will fight, like dev'ls, day after day;
For plunder will be all their pay;
And scatter death, in forms more fell
Than thought can trace, or tongue can tell.

The following lines are copied from the New-Year's Address of the carrier of the New-York Commercial Advertiser:—

Behold the Eastern Continent,
By Bonapart' in pieces rent,
Who sets his foot on Prussia's neck,
By way of sample of "the speck
Of war," with which 'tis his intent
To bless the Western Continent!
And Jacobins, forever willing
To canonize a splendid villain,
Instead of urging us to arm,
Are so afraid of "*doing harm*,"
That they invite him to transmit his
Banditti here to "scour our cities."

A very neat Address was presented by the Carrier of the E. Post. The following is a specimen:—

Fame tells of an old dowdy dame,
Penelope, or some such name,
Who as a kind of evening play,
Unravell'd all she'd wove by day,
And future fame, if just, wont fail
To tell another sort of tale,
As friendly to our chief's invention,
As that of any dame you'll mention:

For while he seem'd all fire, and mettle,
And martial, as an old camp kettle,
And Europe thought from what she heard;
He'd take Don Whiskers, by the beard;
These war announcing preparations,
Gave place to milder operations:
Tho' what they were, lies hid from view
Of all, but a selected few.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1807.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:

First Volume...unbound.. -	$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - - -	$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - - -	$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - - -	$ 2, 50
Fifth Volume, - - - - -	$ 2, 50
The five together, - - - -	$ 10

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